Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A low-inductance electromagnetic drive without driving a magnetic flux circuit, comprising:

a magnetic pole [[1,]];

a drive coil [[2,]];

an upper magnetic inductive board [[4,]];

a permanent-magnet [[5,]];

a lower magnetic-inductive board [[6]], said magnetic pole [[1]] being integrated with said lower magnetic-inductive [[lower]] board [[6;]], said permanent magnet [[5]] being located between said upper magnetic-inductive board [[4]] and said lower magnetic-inductive board [[6;]], wherein said drive coil at least partially surrounds ~~2 is covered around~~ said magnetic pole [[1]] and is movable in [[the]] an axial direction; and, ~~wherein the electromagnetic drive is characterized by further comprising~~

a first fastening coil [[3]] with an inductance ~~amount approximating to the~~ substantially equivalent to an inductance of [[the]] said drive coil[[;]], wherein said first fastening coil [[3]] is [[fixed]] aligned in [[at]] a [[proper]] position in [[the]] said magnetic flux circuit and connected with [[the]] said drive coil [[2]] in opposite phase to receive the equivalent and opposite excitation.

2. (Currently Amended) The electromagnetic drive of claim 1, wherein said first fastening coil [[3]] is located between said drive coil [[2]] and said magnetic pole [[1]], fixed to said magnetic pole [[1]], and connected with [[the]] said drive coil [[2]] by opposite phase ~~in the form of~~ to obtain the smallest inductance ~~quantity to receive~~ and the equivalent excitation of opposite phase.

3. (Currently Amended) The electromagnetic drive of claim 1, wherein said first fastening coil [[3]] is fixed to said upper magnetic-inductive board [[4]], and connected with [[the]] said drive coil [[2]] by opposite phase ~~in the form of~~ to obtain the smallest inductance ~~quantity to receive~~ and the equivalent excitation of opposite phase.

4. (Currently Amended) The electromagnetic drive of claim 2 [[or 3]], wherein said first fastening coil [[3]] is connected with said drive coil [[2]] by opposite phase in series connection or parallel connection to receive the equivalent excitation of opposite phase.

5. (Currently Amended) A low-inductance electromagnetic drive without driving magnetic flux circuit, comprising:

a magnetic pole [[1,]];

a drive coil [[2,]];

an upper magnetic-inductive board [[4,]];

a permanent magnet [[5,]];

a lower magnetic-inductive board ~~6; said magnetic pole 1 is~~ integrally connected with said magnetic pole ~~lower [[the]] magnetic-inductive board 6 integrative~~, wherein said permanent magnet ~~5 locates~~ is positioned between said upper magnetic-inductive board [[4]] and said lower magnetic-inductive board [[6;]], wherein said drive coil [[2]] at least partially surrounds ~~is covered around the~~ said magnetic pole [[1]] and is removable in [[the]] an axial direction~~, wherein the electromagnetic drive is characterized by further comprising~~; and,

a first fastening coil [[3]] and a second fastening coil [[7]], the total inductance quantity of ~~the two~~ said first and second fastening coils is approximately ~~to the~~ equivalent to the inductance of said drive coil [[2]], wherein said first fastening coil [[3]] and said second fastening coil [[7]] are aligned in ~~fixed at a proper~~ a position in the magnetic flux circuit, and are [[both]] connected with [[the]] said drive coil [[2]] in opposite phase to receive the approximately equivalent excitation of opposite phase.

6. (Currently Amended) The electromagnetic drive of claim 5, wherein said first fastening coil [[3]] and second fastening coil [[7]] are both fixed on the magnetic pole [[1]] and are both connected with [[the]] said drive coil [[2]] by opposite phase to obtain ~~in the form of~~ the smallest inductance quantity ~~to receive~~ and the equivalent excitation of opposite phase.

7. (Currently Amended) The electromagnetic drive of claim 5, wherein said first fastening coil [[3]] and said second fastening coil [[7]] are fixed to the magnetic pole [[1]] and upper magnetic-inductive board [[4]] respectively, and they are [[both]] connected with [[the]] said drive coil [[2]] by opposite phase to obtain ~~in the form of~~ the smallest inductance quantity ~~to receive~~ and the equivalent excitation of opposite phase.

8. (Currently Amended) The electromagnetic drive of claim 6 [[or 7]], wherein said first fastening coil [[3]] and [[the]] said second fastening coil [[7]] are connected with [[the]] said drive coil [[2]] by opposite phase in series connection or parallel connection to receive the equivalent excitation of opposite phase.

9. (Currently Amended) The electromagnetic drive of claim 6 [[or 7]], wherein said first fastening coil [[3]] and [[the]] said second fastening coil [[7]] are connected with [[the]] said drive coil [[2]] by opposite phase in series connection and parallel connection to receive the equivalent excitation of opposite phase.

10. (Currently Amended) The electromagnetic drive of ~~any one of~~ claim 1 [[to 9]], wherein said first fastening coil [[3]] is made of magnetic metal used for magnetic conducting[[or]].

11. (New) The electromagnetic drive of claim 3, wherein said first fastening coil is connected with said drive coil by opposite phase in series connection or parallel connection to receive the equivalent excitation of opposite phase.

12. (New) The electromagnetic drive of claim 5, wherein said first fastening coil is made of magnetic metal used for magnetic conducting.

13. (New) The electromagnetic drive of claim 7, wherein said first fastening coil and said second fastening coil are connected with said drive coil by opposite phase in series connection or parallel connection to receive the equivalent excitation of opposite phase.

14. (New) The electromagnetic drive of claim 7, wherein said first fastening coil and said second fastening coil are connected with said drive coil by opposite phase in series connection and parallel connection to receive the equivalent excitation of opposite phase.